THIS EVENING, LEAU; Miss Ids Vernon as Leah, Mosers Cowper, George Berks, J. G. Burnert, Elaisdell, E. B. Holmes, D. E. Ralton, Danvers Rendle, Collier, Barry, Lewis, Niet, Ward, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Mander,

GLYMPIC THEATER.

THIS EVENING, at a THE THEFE GUARDSMEN: Mrs.
John Wood, Medium Medium Scholler, Miss Kate Newton, Mosers,
Geo. Farcest Rose, G. C. Berninge, J. B. Stodley, C. M. Rockwell, G. W. Garrien, J. H. Foodbrid, Geo. Kames, James Lewis,
J. J. Hind, J. J. Leigh, C. H. Morron.

THIS EVENING, at 74-CONNIE SOUGHH, or THE WEAR-ING OF THE GREEN. Mr and Mrs. Bancey Williams, Mass Blanchson, Orey, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Meass. C. Water W. Burroughs, W. A. Douaden, H. Bland, blemmn, N. Decker, H. King, J. Caston, H. Boand.

THIS EVENING, Miss Adah Isases Menken in MAZEPPA

THIS EVENING, THE ELVES OF, THE STATCE BRIDE-CROSSING THE LINE: The World Sisters, Misdams Streburger and FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THER EVENING, DEVILEIN: May Family Herring, Mass Family Leynolds, Mesers, W. H. Whalley, Harden, C. K. Fox. D. Oakley.

THIS AFTERNOON, at 2, and THIS EVENING at 71, CLAUDE MARGEL; Or, The loter of the Tables—Mrs. J. Pryor, Mrs. V. L. Jamison, Misses Jennis Cleaver, Rehoe, Soliell, Lebtus, Mesers, Hakaway, Daly, W. L. Jamison, H. R. Johnstone, Hawland, Bridgman, Anderson, Wilton, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURI-CRITICS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING, at R. EQUISTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PER-FORMANCES: Mr. James Robinson, Little Clarence, Master Seagnet, Mr. James E. Cocke, Mile. Carlotta do Berg.

THIS EVENING, THE ELEPHANT, CHALLENGE DANCE, IN AND OUT OF PLACE, NORMA, BURLESQUE MAZEPPA.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
THIS EVENING, OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTRELSY, BAL
LADS, COMICAL ACTS, FARCES, BULESQUES, DANCES,
BOLOS, DUETS, etc., THREE GRACES, VIRGINIA CUPIDS,
SKELETON WITNESS.

STUDIO BUILDING, No. 15 West Touther.

TO DAY and THIS EVENING, exhibition of MARBLE STATUES
by Larkin G, Mead, jc., "THE BATTLE STORY," "LA CONTADINELLA," "ECHO," and others.

HOUSTON ST., CORNER OF GREENE.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 150 Worth-st. TO DAY, at 5 p. m., ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

Business Notices.

Dr. B. C. PERRY. DERNATOLOGIST, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,

Treats successfully all diseases of the scalp, loss of hair and prou sching. This new system of treating capillary diseases to not of the

lt is in accordance with the law of cause and effect. The Doctois an accordance who the away that a substantial state is a substantial state of the scale has or is producing a loss of hair or premature grayness, and prescribes the remedies adapted for its removal, thereby enabling the scale to perform its various duties in a healthy manner. The Doctor effectually removes warts and moies. All consultations free.

Persons living at a distance can consult the Doctor by sending for a

If you apprehend an attack from burglars you would not ber your door with a boiled carrot, but with something that would leafle the marauders. The human system is in perpetual peril of being broken into by disease. Strengthen it, so as to make it securs against strack with Hosterren's Stonach Bitters. Half a winoglass full twice or thrice a day at this season is a perfect protec no long doctor's bills next Semmer for those who resort to the Brr-Taus in time. New York office, No. 38 Dey-st.

3,500 .- THE NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, with only Two Honsus, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLINATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIZCES On be A. Ruqua, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. V.

A SPECIFIC FOR THROAT DISEASES .- " My commuelection with the world is very much enlarged by the Logznon which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my throat (for which the Trocurs are a specific) having made me often a more whisperst. " N. P. WILLIS,"

For a Cough, Cold, an Irritation or Screness of the Throat, BROWN's Research Trocurs will often rive instant relief.

KNOX'S SPRING STYLE .- Nothing can be more nest. graceful and becoming than the latest hat production of the renowned KNOK who still maintains that supremucy among the fashionable

WORKS OF ART, BRONZES, &c.,—The public are invited to examine the costly collection of Basanzas, large and small, just precised from Faria. Several places of costly Marble Fariar Ratinary are in the sain. They are the besteld by us on Turascart, May 18, and are now on exhibition in our garley, No. 93 Liberty et. a low doors west from Brondway. This will be you be a large doors west from Brondway. This will 13, and WEDNESDAY, May 16, and are now on exhibition in our glary, No. 93 Liberty et., a low doors west from Broadway. This we be a good opportunity to get fine Works of Art suitable for the decoration of profiles. HERRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioners, No. 90 Liberty at.

DELICATE AS CHERRY BLOSSOMS .- The exquisite "SROW FLAKE" HATS for misses, children and ladies at Grays 511 Broadway, charm all who see them. Price, untrimmed,

Lyon's Insect Powder, for exterminating Roaches, Aste and Vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from Moths. The e-tiginal and genuine is signed E. Lvos. All others are imitations. Take no other lasect Powder but Lvos a. Sold by all druggists, and

MOTH AND FRE. Kinis.

Ladies afflicted with Discolorations on the Face, called moth patches, or freekles, should use Presur's Celebrated Morn and Fraceke Lorice. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Perrar.

Dormatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., N. Y. Sold by all druggists in New Lock and elsewhere. Price \$2.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL closely resembles the odor of a rare and delicate bouquet of flowers, and in this respect stands narivaled. A few drops will leave its peculiar and delightful fragrance spon the handkerchief for many hours.

BURNETT's COLOGNE is equal to the best imported. It is put up in a nest and elegant style, and wins for itself a favorite place on the dressing table. Its intrinsic merits really justify the high reputation In which it is held .- f Providence Journal.

CARPETS AND MATTINGS,

CHOLERA.-CASWELL, MACK & Co'S HOME REMI-Bus comprise all such as were recommended by Dr. Hamilin in his cuer. They do packed neatly in a box with a valuable treatise on the treatment, causes and prevention of the disease. Caswell, Mack & Co., under Fifth ave. Hotel.

Ww. Chonward, No. 60 Duane at

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE restores gray hair, without dyeing is the finest hair dressing known. Use no dyes, or liquid preparations. Depot No. 51 Escalay et.

GREAT RAILROAD LUXURY .- The PORTABLE HEAD REST, OF POCKET BURTH. Patented. Weight, I B. Adjusted in a moment. Pronounced superior to a Sleeping dar. Will last a life time. Agents wanted in all the principal cities. Price, 56. A libera discount. Address JOHN R. HOOLE, No. 124 Nassaurst. New York.

SECOND-HAND SAFES in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent allow as Day Players Sayes. For sale low. Manyin & Co. 285 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phile. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID to the manufacture

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-

William, Warnors & Co.,
Firstage, corner Thirty minth st.
have the largest stock of LUMBER in the city, which they sell in competition with the Albany and Troy Yards. Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2.

FINKLE & LYON'S NEW SEWING-MACHINE. - Where we have no agent, any one sending de orders for two Machines shall receive one as a present. Send for circulars. No. 361 Broadway.

FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES-Best to the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 505 Broadway.

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THE improved Elliptic Sewing-Machines. - A. H. WILLOUX & GIBES SEWING-MACHINE, 503 Broadway.

A Tiour Strice, wire a Sirous Tenrad'-See "Grand Trial of Sewing Machines"—east free, with samples of Work.

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THERE CAUSES CHRESCALLE DESTROPES By von Use or DistarroTants

Time New Your DIMERPROTANT COMPANY It is uncountry for the safety of the public health that powerful and least offensive smell can possibly exist.

As several undoubted cases of Cholers have appeared in this ity, and as Typhus and Typhoid fovers simust constantly prevail, it is desired advisable to recommend the general use of Disinfectants.

Event House Should Have Dr. Courtagers Pluid.

EVERT HOME SHOULD HAVE DR. COURTAREYS PLUID
EVERT ROOM OUGHT TO HAVE IV.
EVERT PERSON MOST HAVE A SOPPLY OF IV.
EVERT STARLE SHOULD HE CLEARSHD WITH IT.
HALLBOADS OUGHT TO CARRY IV.
STRANDHIPS AND SHIPS MOST CARRY IV.
HOSPITALS AND PRISONS MUST FACE ABSINT IN KEEPING AWAY THESE DESADEUL DISHASES, BY USING PREELY DR. COURTAINT'S DISINFROTANT.
It is now being used by the SANTARY POLICE and SCATZEGERS.

in fer the direction of the Hoard or Health in This City.

I. Is Used by the Board of Education in All the Poslic IT IS USED BY THE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION It is BRING USED BY MOST OF OUR SEA GOING STEAMSHIPS.
FOWELL & THOMPSON.
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For asia by all Druggists and General Dealers in the United States and

THE SNOW-FLAKE. DELICATE AND BRAUTIPUL SUNMER HAT LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN, INTRODUCED TO-DAY

IABIPA, STRONG AND CHIRDANA
INTO BY

GENIN, No. 513 BROADWAY.

This elegant fabric resembles in shape the popular Sundown Hat, is of a light and fine material, and is in all respects.

A patent for the SNOW-FLAZE HAT has been taken out by the designer, and it is now for the first time presented to the fashionable world. It is a siyle which combines the maximum of SHELES ELEGANCE with the minimum of cost, the price, untrimmed, being ONLY THERE POLLARS.

Scarcely heavier and no less pure in thin than the snow-flake which suggrated its name, this graceful hat will unquestionably take rank assa LEADING SYTLE

of the scason for young ladies. It is equally well adapted for Town AND CONTRY, and is by far the chespect Sommer fabric of its class that has been brought ought within the tast five years.

enges, contain no form of mercury to which many worm remedies owe their efficacy. The ingredients are well calculated for the purposes they are intended to accomplish, having been used with success

VANIO HORSE SALVE is a certain and rapid cure for Scratches, Galls' Cuts, Nail Pricks, Sores, Corns, Swellings and Strains. 50 cents a box Sold by all Druggists and at Depot. No. 49 Cedar-st., N. Y.

THE MOST ELEGANT, DESIRABLE AND VARIED AS SOUTHERN OF LADIES, GRETLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS and STRAWS, can be had at "WRITE The Hatter's," No. 303 Capalet.,

ANTER ONE TRIAL.

Lives there a man with Tartz so dead

Who never to binneif bath end—
The SOLAR FIRS CUE CHEWING TORACO

is the most delicious article ever made to be chewes? We mean A

coss & Co. * Genzium Solani Manufactured at the New-York Cit

obacca Works, Nos. 206 and 208 Fulton-et. For sale everywhere.

CHOLERA—C. C. T.— "Compound Camphor Tro-thes." Positive preventive of Choleraic Symptoms, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhes, Dysentery, &c. Convenient, asic, powerful and agreeable, Every one must have a box now. Sole Factor, C. H. NERDLES, tweifth and Race-ste, Philadelphia. (Sent by mail for 50 cents). BRANDY AND 'CHOLERA .- CARLETON & HOVEY'S

MMER LORENGES are more convenient for Choleraic symptoms CHOLERA! PREVENTIVE AND CURR. HEGEMAN & Co.'s preparations which were used with the best success in the Cholera of 1832, '49 and '54; and recommended by smi-nent physicians. They are not secret preparations, as the ingredients are stated on the labels.

HEGERAN & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 339, 511, and 756 Broadway, and Fourth ave., corner Seven Light and Brautiful as its cloud-born namesake, he "Skow Flark" hat for children, misses and ladies is attracting alversal admiration at Genta's, No. 513 Broadway. EVERDELL'S WEDDING CARD DEPOT, No. 302

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D. ie "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and rivilians. 1,600 sestant st. Phila: Astor pl., N.Y., 19 Green st., Boston. Avoid udulent imitations of his patents.

PRACEFUL AS THE FEATHERY CRYSTALS that plume the Winter air are the "SNOW FLAKER" at GENIN'S, No. 513 Bross way. They are the sweetest Hats that ever aboned the heads of children and young ladies. Price, untrimmed, only \$3.1 Pequot Machine Co., Mystic River, Conn., manufac

Forty drops of METCALPE'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY much virtue as forty bottles of many other medicines, tly care Nervous Handsche, Nearalgia, &c. Try it.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., NEWSPAPER ADVERTIS-ING AGENTS. No. 37 Park row. New York (established in 1849), are agents for The Tribene, and all the newspapers in the United States

New-York Daily Cribune.

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1866.

To Correspondents.

No notice can betaken of Anonymous Communications Whateveris intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and ad-dress of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guar-

UNE." New-York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications

The Tribune in London STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, 11 Hemistita, ... Covent finitien, W. C.), are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE. They will also receive Seasoutrious and Avenuescana.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamabip New-York at this port esterday, we have news from Panama to May 1. The latest accounts from Valparaiso state that two persons

latest accounts from Valparaiso state that two persons were killed and eight wounded in the recent bombardment. The loss to the Government by the affair will not exceed, in a pecuniary sense, \$1,000,000; while the loss of foreign property will not fall far short of \$15,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 belonged to British subjects.

The most bitter feeling prevailed throughout the country against the British Clargé d'Affaires. The Counsul-General of Denmark had addressed a communication to Admiral Nuñez, threatening to hold him responsible for the damage inflicted on the property of his countrymen. A new Spanish frigate had arrived at Valparaiso. It was expected that Callao would be the next place of attack. Gen. Mosquera had arrived at Carthagena. He is expected to take steps toward the removal of the capital of the United States of Colombia from Bogota to Panama.

GENERAL NEWS.

A mass meeting of the shiprights, who are on a strike, coursed last evening in Chuton Hall. It is said that hipwork worth \$5,000,000 has been driven away from few-York since this strike began. Next to nothing is sing done at present in the several ship-yards.

The European and North American Railway bill, which as been pending in the Massachusetts Legislature for everal weeks, passed the Senate yesterday, 23 to 10, and oes to the Governor for his approval. March reports show a slight increase in the amount of

ickness among the freed people of the South over that of he previous month. Small-pox is gaining ground in the arolinas and in Louisiana. The Union men in the Connecticut Legislature have nominated, to succeed Mr. Foster in the United States Senate, Gen. Orris S. Ferry. He was nominated on the nearth bullet.

In the Junel will case yesterday, the arguments were concluded, and the decision as to whether of not there shall be delay in the trial, will soon be announced by Judge Barnard.

By the latest reports from Quarantine (as usual, one day old before they reach the public), it appears there are four new cases—making in all, on board the Falcon, 51

There was a sale of coal yesterday amounting to nearly 0,000 tuns. Prices exhibited, on the whole, a slight de-20,000 tuns. Prices exhibited, cline from the sale of April 25. Anton Probst, the Philadelphia murderer, is to be exeed on Friday, June 8. He received the announcement

of his doom with composure.

The arrival at Bridgeport, Conn., of three men concerned in the robbery of Adams Express is reported from the jail in that city. F. O. J. Smith, previously convicted of subornation of perjury, is to have a new trial, and the former verdict is set aside.

The Oswego friends of the Hon. De Witt C. Littlejohn have presented him with a silver dinner service worth \$1,120.

Anniversary meetings continued yesterday. Some of the more important gatherings of the week occur to day. Gold continues firm. Operators for an advance have and in one or two instances the cars ran on trestles. Crata and Republicant, the Board of sence of sales by the Treasury. The closing rate is 129.

Government stocks are all firm, and no large amounts could be had at quotations. The 7.30s are at 1021 21004, and for one-year Certificates the bidding is advanced to 1001 21004. Money is freely offered at 5 per cent. A good deal of money is offered at 4.

dents. On all the railroads of the country, estimating friends of Reform and of honesty look to Councilmen I dents. On all the railroads of the country, estimating friends of Reform and of honesty look to Councilmen.

NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1800.

CONGRESS.

SENATE. MAY 9.—Bills were reported to incorporate the Academy of Music in Washington; to reorganize the Pay Department of the Navy; repealing the city charters of Washington, &c.: to incorporate the National Theological Insti-Hunter of the Navy to his rank (passed). A bill was introduced to regulate the transportation of nitro-glycerine. A bill to regulate appointments to office was introduced, read twice, and ordered to be printed. The House resolution to appoint a Commission to select a site for Couri-House in New-York City, was passed, with amendments. Various petitions were presented. Resolutions were adopted to print 5,000 copies of the Smithsonian report, and instructing the Finance Committee to consider the expediency of prohibiting deposits of public funds except in sub-treasuries. The resolution to prevent the introduction of cholera was debated and laid over, and the Post-Office appropriation bill was taken up, and debated during the remainder of the session. No vote was reached, and the Senate adjourned. Hunter of the Navy to his rank (passed). A bill was in and the Senate adjourned.

A bill to allow Vice-Admiral Farragut a Secretary with rank, pay, &c., of a Lieutenant of the navy, was reported, and passed unanimously. A bill was passed to repeal the repealing section of the act relating to passports for persons table to military duty. The Reconstruction Amendment was then taken up, and debated by Mesars. Broomall, Raymond, McKee, Boutwell, and others. Mr. Stevens gave notice he would move the previous question to-day at 3 o clock. A number of bills were introduced and petitions presented, and the House took a recess till 74 o clock. In the evening session the tax bill was considered by sections, and after disposing of 16 pages of the bill the House adjourned.

The Reconstruction Amendment was debated at length yesterday in the House, and Mr. Stevens gave notice that he should move the previous question at 3 o'clock to-day.

Mr. Trumbull's modified amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill was before the Senate yesterday and the relations of the Republican party to the President were extensively debated. No vote was taken. Mr. Henderson introduced a bill to regulate removals and appointments, of which it is perhaps enough to say that nobody supposes it can become

Gen. O. S. FERRY was nominated yesterday in a caucus of the Republican members of the Connecticut Legislature for the seat in the U. S. Senate which the Hon. Lafayette S. Foster now occupies. On the early ballots, Mr. Foster led both Gov. Buckingham and Gen. Ferry. On the seventh ballot Gov. Buckingham's name was withdrawn, and the vote stood, Ferry, 79; Foster, 45; Buckingham, 1. The nomination was subsequently made unanimous, and the election fixed for Wednesday next.

WHAT IS RIGHT?

The Ecening Post, in an appeal to "The Union Party," forcibly says:

Party," forcibly says:

"That the late Slave States should confer the Right of Suffrage to the Colored race on the same terms as they allowed to the White, is a position which we have always maintained and maintain still. We hold, moreover, that to permit a State which only allows the Right of Suffrage to the White man, while half its inhabitants are Colored, to send to Congreas twice the number of representatives that are elected by a State which has the same number of White citizens and no Colored inhabitants, is an inequality which is in a high degree unjust. If the late Rebel States are permitted to send representatives to Congress without any change in their laws relating to elections, a double wrong will be committed—a class of men worthy of political rights by their devotion to the Union, if by no other title, will remain disfranchised, and the States in which they live the States lately in open and criminal rebellion, will be admitted into the Union with a representation in Congress and a vote in the election of President, which the most zealous friend of Southern inversets cannot done will be vastly larger than the proportion of their constituencies. The Slave States, without any increase of energe constituency, will receive a large increase of representation.

—Yet, after this unaneswerable presentment of the

-Yet, after this unanswerable presentment of the real gist of the matter, The Post turns a short corner, and proceeds as follows:

This is one view of the matter; but let it be considered Annals one view of the matter; but let it be considered that in the case which we have supposed, the wrong will be on the side of the Rebei States. It is they which will have an un-just advantage in the representation; it is they which will be guilty of obstinately withholding from the colored race the rights which are their due, "A.c., A.c.

-It strikes us that The Post herein coolly and utterly ignores the rights of the Blacks, and our obligation, growing out of their behavior in the late strug gle, to see justice done them. We may be governors, if we choose, in the surrender or bestowal of our own right to an equal voice in the Government we have escued from the deadly clutch of red-handed Treason at its throat; but it is not so clear that we may justifiably win credit for liberality by giving or signing away the rights of others. If the Blacks should see fit to say, "Let our late masters come back into Congress with two votes each-one for themselves, one east as for us-while we have no votes and no rights out such as they may choose to accord us"that might be ever so weak and short-sighted, but it would certainly have a flavor of real generosity; but for us to offer to waive or surrender the rights of those whose prayers, whose efforts and whose blood were freely and fervently given to the National Cause, would evince a species of generosity which is far more common than proper or admirable.

We pray The Post to reconsider the matter in the light of the grudging, higgling Black legislation of the reconstructed States, also of the recent developments at Norfolk and Memphis, and be convinced that there is nothing safe nor truly magnanimous that does not secure All Rights for All.

THE CALENDAR OF LOSSES.

During the quarter ending last December, the losses in 110 considerable fires throughout the country are reckoned above \$20,000,000, and those for the whole year double the year previous, and far exceeding many former years. This is accounted for by extraordinary losses in certain fires, such as the burning of cotton, and Government and city warehouses, and one or two extensive factories. Seventy-five fires occurred in New-York State, with a loss of nearly \$8,000,000. Twenty-five houses were destroyed in a single fire at Lima, N. V., and 100 in Belfast, Me. The severest loss of life during a fire occurred at Charleston, where a score of people were killed by falling walls. Cotton burned at store and on shipboard amounted to about 7,000 bales. In nine years the total in fires of \$20,000 and upward falls short of \$72,000,000. We are here generally estimating only land and

house fires, and perhaps not in all respects from an insurance point of view. Let us add a review of the recent quarter, ending with the last of April. In 38 fires of \$100,000 loss and upward, the total destruction amounted to \$10,670,000. We compare this with the former quarter, in which 38 fires of the same degree occurred, with a general reported loss of more than \$18,000,000. The chief losers have been the Cities of New-York, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Buffalo, the Oil Regions, the Michigan Central and Pennsylvania Railroads, and the General Government. Cotton, amounting to between three and four millions of dollars, was burned in Mobile. Pike's splendid opera-house was lately destroyed in Cincinnati; and in the last eight months, chiefly in the quarter just past, a score of fires dried as many wells in the oil regions. Fires on ship, steamboa and railroad have not yet been reckoned, but make up a large supplement to the other volume of losses by fire. The amount of cotton thus destroyed in the last two quarters would easily reach 12,000 bales-a fact of further warning against careless shipment and Statistics of railroad disaster are still of prevailing

interest, and full of grave suggestion. From September to January, the number of accidents, involving loss of property and life-say at least an average of two deaths to each occurrence-were 76, of which 23 were outright collisions. In eight cases trains were precipitated; eight more were explosions; in three, bridges broke down; in four, switches were misplaced, and in one or two instances the cars ran off trestles.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1966. from the quarterly figures, the accidents were not far less than 200 during the year 1865.

Contrasted with this statement, the quart by shows either improvement or good fortune in the nanagement of the roads. We count only 23 accidents, the worst of them two collisions on railroads near New-York, and one case of bridge-breaking; the whole with a loss of between fifty and seventy lives. A phenomenal crime, the attempt by one person to cause a train to be thrown off the track, was lately frustrated on the Shore-line Road. We see that in eight months very nearly one hundred railroad accidents take place, more than one-fourth of the number collisions, and at least one-tenth explosions.

Here it is worth while making a general count of explosions. Out of 31 which occurred between September and January, 8 were on railroads, 10 on steamboats, 8 in shops and factories; 4 were from gunpowder, and one from glinoin oil, or nitro-glycerine. Between January a .d May occurred 28, some of them of most terrible character, and nearly all explosions of engine boilers. By the explosions of the steamers Missouri and Miami, and the steamboat Carter, on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, more than 400 lives were lost. The new explosive essence, known as nitro-glycerine, has already cost three accidents, and nearly 100 lives. By 56 explosions, in the last eight months, it is not improbable that 1,000 persons have been killed. This dry statement is the index of most appalling catastrophes. Steamboat accidents and losses have a similar

painful variety. Out of 70 boats lost or destroyed, principally on the Western rivers, 13 had collided, 10 exploded, 7 were barned, and nine lost through leakage. Five disasters took place on the Lakes, for 7 or 8 on the Mississippi; 12 steamboats and barges were lost by the St. Louis ice-gorge. By the explosions and collisions probably 300 lives were lost. In the succeeding quarter we reckon 42 steamers lost; but these include such fearful disasters as the burnings and explosions of the steamers Missouri, Miami, Carter, and Lockwood, with an aggregate loss of about 500 lives. Altogether, 117 valuable steamers and their more precious freight of human life and wealth have been sunk or destroyed in eight months. Add to the calendar 75 marine disasters, 4 of them collisions and 8 burnings, with a loss of 259 lives, in the quarter ending December; and 48 wrecks between January and May, with about 170 lives lost, most of them in the steamers Constitution. Narcissus, and other vessels -- an aggregate for eight months of 123 disasters, costing 429 lives. In these eight months the earthquake showed several alarming symptoms in California, and a storm on the Gulf coast swept away a number of villages. Recapitulating, we observe that in the last two quar-ters occurred 217 accidents by which railway cars and steamboats were destroyed, 56 severe explosions, and 123 shipwrecks on the American coast. It is no a little remakable that disasters to inland travel have been more frequent than upon the sea.

THE HIGHWAYMEN.

In times long gone by, the daring robber went out upon the highway and followed his calling there, taking his life in one hand and his chances of success in the other. But the march of centuries has changed all this. Instead of now looking for the robber to ply his calling along the lonely country road, those who have had to deliver their purses the oftener to our modern highwaymen—those who have the money to lose, and upon robbing whom the thieves are bent know full well that the highwaymen who are now the most audacious and most formidable are to be found in the Common Council of the City of New-York. We do not exactly know the power of the Police in the premises-we are not sure as to the limits of their authority-but we respectfully offer the suggestion for their serious consideration, that they have the likenesses taken of the "Ring" members of the Common Council, to be hun up among their fitting companions in the "Rogues' Gallery."

These highwaymen, who preyed upon individuals refere they were elected to office, but who have preved upon the public since, are now bent upon con ummeting another scheme of gigantic proportions learned no doubt from their able and accomplished preceptor, Capt. Boole, and which is worthy, perhaps, the inventire genius of that most wonderful man. This scheme is as follows:

It has been the gustom of the Common Conneil, in violation of law and against the public interest, to allow persons to incumber the sidewalks with stands, known that the Alderman or Councilman who pushed through the job receive a large annual rent. The practice of introducing separate resolutions in each case, allowing Mrs. Flanagan or Bridget Moloney to sell peanuts at a cross-walk "during the pleasure of the Common Council," and permitting Mr. Smith to have a soda-water stand on a certain corner, or to extend a sign over the sidewalk, had grown so irksome and so expensive, and consumed so much time, that, by a resolution adopted not long since, a new desk was created in the Mayor's office to have charge of granting all such permits; but "the Ring" took care to look out for its pecuniary interests at the same time, for they resolved, also, that no such permit should be granted unless the signatures of the Alderman and Councilman residing in the same district as the applicant should first be obtained. But, as in the old fable "Much wants more," some genius among our City Fathers thought it would be a good thing to imitate the old system of Boole's Health Wardens, and create about forty-four new officers at large salaries to have charge of supervising this matter of granting permits, to incumber the sidewalks, to be sinecure positions for favorites. But there arose a difficulty-there was an obstacle to be got over. The desk of granting permits had been created in the Mayor's office, and it was feared that Mayor Hoffman would be too mindful of the interests of the City to fill the offices, if the measure should be passed over his veto, with the creatures of the Common Council. So, on Wednesday of last week, a resolution or ordinance was introduced into the Board of Aldermen creating what amounts to a new bureau in the Street Department for the purpose of granting these permits.

The positions which this resolution proposes to create would not cost much-only the paltry sum of sixty thousand dollars per year, a mere trifle in these times-and then it would be such a fine thing to have forty-four Grand Inspectors of peanuts, doughnuts and orse-manure, forty-four Grand Masters marching in

Truly, Gallileo was right when he said "The world moves.

Are we not right when we call the men highwaymen who attempt to perpetrate these wrongs? Do they not lie in wait to rob the tax-payer ! Is it not their sole and only business to devise schemes whereby they can fill their purses and yet keep themselves atside the clutches of the law !

Now that the Governor has signed the City Tax Levy, which contains a provision introduced by the Citizens' Association, preventing the creation of any more offices, if the Common Council should pass this nefarious scheme, we call upon Mayor Hoffman, before he returns it with his veto, to retain it in his hands a sufficient time to allow the new Tax Levy to take full legal effect, so that our City Fathers cannot, by passing the measure overhis veto, make it effective in spite of the Legislature. This scheme can very easily be passed over the

Mayor's veto; for the Board of Aldermen is all one way save Aldermen Varnum and Gedney, and in the Board of Councilmen is a "Ring" composed of Democrats and Republicans, that will pass any scheme that pays, no matter how outrageous. In the Board of

Pullmen, White, Kellogg, Thomas, Roberts and Tyng to fight it with all their energy. When we denounce the Board of Councilmen as a body, the above-named gentlemen must not think that we do not draw a distinction between the very few honest men and the very many rogues that compose it. In a few days we may open fire upon those Republican and City Reform members of that Board who have sold themselves for gold and whose pockets are well filled with their ill-gotten gains. We have a record of the conduct and votes of these traitors to party, to pledges and to honesty; and that record shall soon be held up before the public. At any rate, the Republi can members of the "Ring" need not flatter themselves that they are avoiding observation, or that we will allow their conduct to escape the notice of their constituents. In the meanwhile we would encourage the few honest men in either Board to persevere in their efforts, as heretofore, in endeavoring to protect the rights and interests of our citizens.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO.

The official dispatch on the bombardment of Valparaiso, from the commander of the Spanish squadron which we give this morning in another column, furnishes a fuller account of the negotiations which, immediately before the bombardment, were carried on between the Spanish commander and the representatives of the Foreign Powers-especially those of the United States-than any heretofore published. Whether the account is correct in all its details it is impossible to say before hearing again from the other parties concerned. In one very important point there is a signal discrepancy between the dispatch from Admiral Nuficz and that from Commodore Rodgers. The latter, which was published in THE TRIBUNE of May 3, contains the following statement:

following statement:

"Upon my arrival in this port with the squadron under my command. I called upon the English Admiral, who had informed me that he intended to prevent any sudden bombardment, and would only suffer it after ample notice. To this I made no reply, but, having considered the matter, sought the occasion the next day to say that I would join him in preventing any sudden bombardment, and that I would also go as much further as he chose.

"I assured him that the Monadnock could take care of the Numancia; that from target experiments I had witnessed, I was absolutely certain that in not less than thirty seconds, and not more than thirty minutes, the Monadnock herself, entirely unassisted, would leave only the mastheads of the Numancia above water, and that our wooden vessels, English and American, could look out for the wooden vessels of the Spaniards."

Nothing in the dispatch indicates that Commodo Rodgers subsequently changed his opinion, and he was, therefore, generally understood to say that if at any time before the bombardment the English Admiral had declared his readiness to resist it, the

Admiral Nuñez, on the contrary, asserts that Com-

American vessels would have joined him in the at-

modore Rogers changed his opinion. He says: modore Rogers changed his opinion. He says:

"On the same day, the 29th, I was once more visited by the American Commodore, accompanied by the Secretary of Legation, with the apparent purpose of handing the reply to my communication. On doing so, he said that he nad intended to oppose the bombardment of Valparaiso by force, because he was at the time convinced that Spain could not lawfully do so, and that Chili was in the right; but that subsequently he had arrived at the conclusion that right, moderation and dignity more on the side of Spain; wherefore, he not only should not oppose anything, but that his ships would more out of the way at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 31st."

The country will expect from Commodore Rogers an explanation relative to this serious discrements.

an explanation relative to this serious discrepancy.

The Legislature of Tennessee baving passed an act more completely disfranchising Rebels, a meeting of Union members was held on the evening of the 3d inst. to exchange congratulations thereupon; at

which Gov. Brownlow spoke as follows: which Gov. Brownlow spoke as follows:

"But a short time since, I was visited by a Tennessee officer in an Arkansas Rebei regiment, who told me that the Rebeis had no right to complain of the franchise bill; that he submitted cheerfully, and it was within his personal knowledge that, if the Confederates achieved their independence, it was their purpose to distranchise every Union man in the South. It is idle to talk about the act disfranchising Rebeis being a Radical measure, inaugurated by Sunner and Stevens at Washington. It is the time-honored doctrine and practice of the fathers of the Revolution, who, at the close of that eventful strungle, disfranchised the Tories of that day, who answer to the Rebels of our day. [Loud cheering.] My recollection of the history of those times is, that both signed bils disfranchising Tories. The same was done, if I mistake not, by the Legislatures of Virginia and North Carolina, and even South Carolina.

Tories. Tures of Virginia and North Carolina, and even South Carolina.

"Upon this platform, however, for the first time since the Rebellion was begun, we have all got together—Radicals, Conservatives, Copperheads, weak-fined Union mes, and Rebels. We Radicals are all for the franchise law; the other classes named are all for Johnson in the not to be presumed that any would be for Johnson who are not for his doctrines, and we know that he innagurated the doctrine in Tennessee of disfranchising Rebels. Among his last utterances before he left here, some thirteen menths ago, he declared that, if there were but 5,000 loyal men in Tennessee, they should control the State; and all the time that this measure has been spending, he has been represented, by those who have had frequent interviews with him, as wanting the Legislature to hurry up the franchise law. We are, therefore, upon his platform, and hope to present not only 5,000, but ten times 5,000, loyal Union men to govern the State.

"Let us then, one and all, keep our state with loyal man."

loyal Union men to govern the State.

"Let us then, one and all, keep our stand upon the President's platform of governing the States with loval men, making treason odious, and punishing traitors. Upon this platform I took my stand long since, and here I will stand, and upon this I intend to fight if out, not only all Summer, but if it takes the remainder of my natural life. In this I am encouraged, knowing that all good and true men at home stand by me, and all good and true men abroad, including the most talented, patriotic, and loyal Congress which ever assembled in Washington." [Loud cheers.]

The Sandusky Republican quotes The Chicago Republican as stating that, at a dinner given by the proprietors of THE TRIBUNE, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation, "champagne flowed freely," and

"The account does not say in words that Mr. Greeley (who is slaewhere termed 'the responsible host') of temperate memory, aided personally in emptying the champagne bottles, but as he put the bottle to his neighbor's lips by furnishing wine at a feast over which he presided, we will not split hairs on the subject."

-As an attempt is made to use these alleged facts perniciously, it may be proper to state that Mr. Greeley was not "the responsible host" on that occasion -that the dinner was no wise suggested, got up, nor managed by him-that he was not aware, till he entered the dining-room, that Wine had been or would be provided-that he neither drank any nor in any manner "put the bottle to his neighbor's lips"-that he was obliged to leave at 7 p. m. to fulfill an imperative engagement elsewhere-and that he neither drinks Wine nor provides it for others. Surely, the editor of The Chicago Republican should be already aware that Mr. Greeley's notions as regards Wine differ from those of some of his associates; and that he has never sought to make his convictions the measure of their tastes and habits.

The Cotton Crop of 1566.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: Your estimate of the Cotton crop in to-day's TRIBUNE is, in my opinion, entirely wide of the mark. You will remember I last Fall went South, whence I have just rewill remember I last Fall went South, whence I have just returned, after traveling extensively through Georgia. Alabamaand Mississippi. I was down the river from Montgomery to
Mobile-from the latter city to Cairo, twice across Alabamaspeut some weeks in each State named—and conversed freely
with particular reference to the Cotton crop. The very best
judges put it at 720,000 bales. Thousands of plantations are
typing idle, and on my routes of travel not one plantation in tenis planted. I estimate the crop for the present year at 300,000
bales. This will be disableved, of course; for I understand
how important it is for manufacturers and buyers to keep up
the delusion of a fall crop and to keep down the price—but if
you ploase to put my ligures on record you can see how near I
am to the result, and how accurate my observation has
been.

New Fork, May 9, 1866. Very truly yours.

J. TARBELL.

[Who cried Wolf! on the question of Cotton supply a year ago? And what has since proved to be the case! Col. Tarbell's fling at the honesty of those who differ from him shall provoke no retort from us; but we ask him to mark our prediction that Texas and Arkansas will produce more than Half a Million bales this year; and that Louisians and Mississippi will produce at least Half a Million bales more. He knows whether the lower or higher estimates a year ago proved correct; we are confident the result this ED. TRIB. 1 year will correspond to that.

TESTING THE EXCISE LAW.-Yesterday the following persons, who were arrested by the police on Sunday night for having violated the Excise Law, were arraigned before for having violated the Excise Law, were arraigned before Justice Ledwith for examination: Jules Bonhem, No. 142 Mercer-st., Matthias Gassmiller, No. 350 First-ave.; Daniel Healey, No. 258 Ninth-ave.; Philip Reilly, No. 198 West Eleventh-st.; Andrew Ryan, No. 284 Seventh-ave.; Charles Albertsco, No. 43 Redford st.; Frederick Bush, No. 275 Avenue A; Hermann Miller, No 106 Spring-st. The prisoners were represented by John McKson and other counsel. As the Excise Board were not ready to proceed with the case the magistrate, at their request granted an adjoarnment of the case until to-day at 2 0 0000 k p. m.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-ITALIAN OPERA. "Il Trovatore" attracted quite a large audienc the desire being general to ascertain the merits of Mesdame Guidi and Polini, and moreover to prove time's effect upon

Signor Musiani. The performance of that well-known and popular opera was, in general, creditable to all parties concerned, except the chorus, which important feature in operatic performance was almost wholly bad, if the Anvil Chorus and some little bits are

excepted by comparative merit.

Madame Guidi, the Leonors on that occasion, has a some what limited mezze-soprano, the upper notes lacking fo and certainty when taken in full voice. She has good stage presence, dramatic instinct and passion, is seemingly well versed in operatic movement, and capable of very effective or section, as proved in the first act. There is, however, a lack

of smoothness in her vocalization and clear delineation of light and shade to color the music intrusted to her. The "Miserers" developed her worst faults, while the solo which preceded it and the following duets brought out the best qualipreceded it and the todowing quets brought out the best qualifications she possesses for dramatic singing.

We anticipated more sustained power than she exhibited in that opera, but under all circumstances freely concede her a place among wima donna who are equal to tragic opera. Mine. olini impressed us in the role of Azucena most favorably. both as regards the fidelity of her presentment in a dramati sense and in respect to her dealing with the difficulties which Verdi has strewn thickly over its score. She is endowed with pleasing appearance, excellent dramatic purpose, and a mess-seprence large in compass, of exceeding good quality and truth in utterance, her sole defect being a lack of sustained power is phrases that call for great intensity. We consider Mms. Po-lini a decided acquisition to any operatic company, and likely,

if she remains here, to speedily win public favor even more

decided than awaited her performance last evening.

Signor Musiani betrayed in the Serenade and Miserore the Signor ausum betrayed in the produced no sensation last evening until he atruck—in faisetto—his vaunted high C, when repeating "Di quella pira," and then he did excite prelonged and inexorable applause, pushed to recall of the orcues tra and raising the curtain. On his second attempt he touched that celebrated note in

mixed tone near enough to chest to be mistaken for it by un musical hearers. His level singing lacked certainly smooth ness and usually displayed a worn and faded voice pushed beyond its means.

Signor Orlandial, as on Monday evening, obtained, is "Conte di Luna's" music and enactment of character, instant recognition as the worthy successor of Badiali and Bellini, e grand dramatic bartione, endowed with a noble person, graceful and effective command of the stage, a superb voice, and remarkable control of it for dramatic purpose. We have nothing to remark of him save in hearty commendation from the first scene to the last, and only name "Il Balen" as proof that

he is equally capable of high class vocalization, his every pas-sage in concerted music showing the accomplished dramatic This evening "Faust" will be given, with Mile. B. as Marguerita, Mms. Polini as Siebel, and Signori Anastasi, Orlandini, Milleri and Colletti as Faust, Valentine, Mediate and Coletti.

Metropolitan Fire Department.

The regular meeting of the Board of Commissioner was held yesterday. Present-Commissioners Pinokasy Engs, Brown and Abbe. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Eags. Brown and Abbe.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Communicationa—
From the Chief Engineer—Three requisitions for supplies.

To Committee on Buildings and Supplies.
From residents of Yorkville commending the conduct of Engine Company No. 22 at the late fire in Eighty-fitth-st, and Third-sve. Filed.

From Chief-Engineer, stating that Dennis Have had demanded an increase of pay as horse-shoer at repair yard, and would leave unless request was compiled with. Hays dismlessed. From Superintendent Fire Alarm Telegraph, requisition for supplies. To Committee on Finance and Telegraph.
From Superintendent Fire Alarm Telegraph, requisition for supplies. To Committee on Finance and Telegraph.
From Martin R. Roome, inclosing bill for damaces sontained to building from the bersting of a steamer. To Committee on Finance and Telegraph.
From Supt. of Horses, requesting to be furnished with a wagon. To Committee on Finance and Telegraph.
From Daniel McCauley of Engine Co. No. 15, tondering his resignation. Resignation accepted.
The following complaints were referred to the Committee on Appointments and Discipline:
Hugh Lindsay, Asst. Foreman Engine Co. No. 23, against M. O'Niel, for abnaive language.
Mr. E. Saubig, Foreman Engine Co. No. 16, against Mr. F. Baker, for absence without leave.
J. C. Harrison, Foreman Engine Co. No. 13, against Joses W. Farrell, for being drunk and disorderly.
G. W. Quackabush, Foreman Hook and Ladder Co. Mo. 8, against Thomas H. Johnson, James Pettilt, John E. Willerts.
and M. C. Dutter, for intoxication.
A. Spence, Foreman Engine Co. No. 19, against Thos. Ma-Grath for intoxication.
J. F. Girard, Foreman Engine Co. No. 13, against Patrick Gough, for sleeping on watch.
The Committee on Appearatus and Hose presented a report recommending the purchase of five first-class steam fire fencines from the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. Report received, and recombendation adopted.
The Committee on Finance and Telegraph presented a report recommending the purchase of five first-class steam fi

The Homicide of Patrick Dunlap-Sentence of the Court-Liquor No Excuse.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, came up the case of The People agt. Edward Johnson. The prisoner in this case was indicted for the murder of Patrick Dunlag on Jan. 12, 1865. It appeared that the prisoner, while under the influence of liquor, got into an altercation with the wife of the deceased, and, a quarrel ensuing, stabbed him, causing his

tecease.

The accused, by his counsel, offered a plea of manslaughter in the third decree, which was accepted by the District-Attorney. In sentencing the prisoner, Mr. Justice Ingraham used the following language:

"The offense for which you have been indicted was the crime of murder, and, although the District-Attorney has thought in

used the following language:

"The offense for which you have been indicted was the crime of murder, and, although the District-Attorney has thought it consistent with his duty to accept a pice of guilty of man-slaughter in the third degree, it is by no means clear that yos would not have been convicted of murder in the second degree, if all the circumstances attending the transaction could have been placed before the Jury. You took the life of a fellowhein without necessity. You suffered yourself to be enabled with liquor, and became engaged in a quarrel with him, and without any necessity of so doing for your own protection, you exized a knife and stabbed him so as to cause his death. No one has an excuse for taking the life of another, except when necessary for his own protection, and not even then it he could avoid the conflict by retreating from it. The difficulty in all these cases arise from indulgence in liquor and then the readiness to use knives or other dangerous weapons without any cause to justify. In the present case you might have avoided the affray; but, instead thereof, you inflicted on Dunlap the wound which terminated his life. I can feel for your wife and your children, who are to be deprived of your care and protection; but the law requires you to be punished; not be reverged on you, but to lead you to reflect on your officase, and with the loop of reforming you, and also as a warning to others not to be guilty of similar offenses.

"The aentence of the Court is, that you be imprisoned at hard labor in State Prison for the term of three years."

The court having no other business before it then adjourned.

The Court baving no other business before it then adjourned.

THE HAZARDVILLE POWDER EXPLOSION.—The Heritard Times of the 5th has the following details regarding the recent terrible calamity at Hazardville, Count. "The explosion took place in the "press mill," a central one among the many scattered buildings devoted to the manufacture of powder in the valley known as Hazardville. This mill was completely ambibiated, not a foundation stone or piece of timber remaining. Blackened and broken timbers, blown to a distance of 30 rods from the spot, and the blackened and ghastly fragments of what had once been human beings—here a finger, there a foot, or a hand, attested the terrific force of the explosion. Some of the bodies may have been thrown into the adjuting pond, which will be drained to-day for the purpose of inding them.

"As usual, the amount of powder that exploded is difficult for newspaper reporters to obtain. One version has it four tima, and others 15 and 17 tims. We believe the amount to have been over 10 tims. Certainly the shock, plainly fels in this city, 18 miles distant, and the vast pillar of solid white smoke ascending to the skies and plainly seen at a distance of 20 miles, would indicate a large explosion. A little mill adjoining the press mill, and containing two tims of powder, is said to have exploided with the other.

"We learn that the "press mill" has been undergoing repairs, with some changes, and that this was the first batch of powder put under the screw since the repairs. Doubtless this repairing had left some unseen bit of metal, stone, or other substance in a place where friction or force elicited a spark. The mill was a heavily-framed wooden building, 20x50 foct, in which the mixture that has been run through the "wheel mill" was taken to be pressed. This mixture, consisting of saltpeter, charcoal and brimstone, comes from the wheel mill in a mealy condition, possessing the full power of powder; and it is piaced under a heavy tron screw-press to be pressed into solid cakes.

"The to extinguish the flames. This, by hird work, and the super-bravery and devotion of one man, whose courage called back the rest when disposed to run, was finally done, when the firs had approached to a point within five rods of one of the en-larged nulls. How men can be induced to work in powder nulls seems to be a mystery. At say price the risk of life is too great to be hazarded. Yet there are plenty of applications, and the prices, it is said, are yet on an average over \$2 a slay."

A BODY FOUND IN A LIME-KILN.-The body of an unknown boy apparently about eight years old, was found yesterday moraing, burned to a crisp, in the lime-kiin of Wa. Halliday, No. 24: East Eightbonth-st. Deceased was dressed in a black jacket, gray panti, blue army cap, and brogans. The body was conveyed to the Eighteenth Procinct Station House, and a Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

Boy DROWNED .- Yesterday afternoon Garnett, aged air years, whose parents reside at No. 362 West Fifty-second-st., fell into an excuration filled with water, seat the residence of his perents, and was drowned. The body was subsequently recovered, and a corener spitfied to hold as